ABSTRACT

A medical tube includes a mixture component including a polyimide resin and a fluorine resin, the mixture component being heated and cured. The fluorine resin melts and is precipitated on at least an inner face of the tube, and the inner face or the inner and outer faces of the tube is a low friction resistance face. This tube is obtained by polymerizing aromatic tetracarboxylic acid dehydrate and aromatic diamine in a polar solvent to be a polyimide precursor solution; adding a fluorine resin in the polyimide precursor solution or during the polymerizing step to prepare a mixed solution of the polyimide precursor and the fluorine resin; applying the mixed solution to an outer face of a core wire so as to have a predetermined thickness; applying heat so as to allow conversion to an imide, where a highest temperature for the conversion to an imide is a temperature exceeding a melting point of the fluorine resin; and cooling it and separating the core wire and the medical tube. Thereby, a medical tube can be provided with a small outer diameter and a small wall thickness and have excellent mechanical characteristics. The inner or the inner and the outer faces of the tube have a low friction resistance. A method for manufacturing the same also can be provided.